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th our friends who favor us with manuscripts for reunion with I rublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Unquestionably, the second stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Roosevelt on Solid Ground.

gone to the Schate in regular form constitutional clause which defines the treaty making power.

consideration by the people.

Santo Domingo enterprise does not with Germany. ham-Sanchez agreement

prodigious relief.

Applications for the dissolution of fifty-five marriages were made to the Supreme Court of this town on Wednesday, the great majority of them by plaintiffs of foreign birth. In the cases tried by Judge FITZGERALD, only about one-quarter of these plaintiffs were natives, and among the foreigners Jews preponderated.

Of the seventeen cases tried, in twelve the plaintiffs were wives. It is notably that this is about the average in the Union generally. The applicants in about two-thirds of our American divorce cases are wives, whether the laws of divorce in the States are liberal or whether, as in New York, dissolution of marriage is allowed for a single cause

Statistics of divorces in the Union in that those granted for the prime cause of infidelity constituted less than onefifth. The remainder were for desertion and for drunkenness, involving cruel treatment. It is notable, too, that more than four-fifths of the divorces were granted to parties in the States where they had been married. That is, mipurpose of getting divorced under so-called "free divorce" laws is trifling rela-doubled by the addition of the three Scandinavian merchant navies. In other for the brief period required in some of words, from this point of view the Gerthose States, is too costly and too incon- man Empire would have upward of four coming retirement of GARDEN SASS at Nome 4 o'clock same day." venient for any except the well to do. For that reason the small minority able to take advantage of the opportunity from the absorption of Holland. attracts the more attention, for it is made up almost wholly of people of more or

less social prominence. The small fraction of the divorces granted for the prime offence against the matrimonial obligation is also a hopeful indication of prevalent morality. | nal argues powerfully that the intention | Moreover, the number of the divorced of the Constitution was to lodge the relatively to the whole number married | treaty making power in the President. is small. In 1900 there were 13.813,787 and that the participation of the Senate married women, 2,717,830 widows and in particular instances of the exercise only 114,677 divorced in the United of the treaty making power is the growth States. These statistics do not seem to of custom and not the requirement of justify the frequent clerical lament which | fundamental law. we are now hearing, that the institution | So far as we are able to grasp our conof marriage is in grievous danger of de- temporary's process of reasoning, it struction as a moral force in America. | holds that the words "by and with the Only in New York does the granting of advice and consent of the Senate" in the a divorce indicate the prime breach of second clause of the second section of

Scandinavia and Germany.

From an international viewpoint it published the other day to the effect that the retirement of King OSCAR II. and to make a treaty or treaties, which he the accession of the Crown Prince Gus-TAYUS to the Swedish throne might be | tiate and conclude without further referfollowed by a reassociation of the three ence to the Senate. That is to say, we Scandinavian kingdoms, such as has suppose, one general resolution empower- her foreign trade, he proclaims. The not been witnessed since the dissolution ing the Executive "to make treaties" is reasons: of the Union of Calmar, before which event they had played a great part in European history. The information, which comes from diplomatic authorities of each of the three countries involved, derives additional interest from the fact that the Emperor WILLIAM II. is said to desire earnestly such a reintegration, believing that it would be possible to bring about an intimate Russian aggression, while the latter would signally increase her strength of the Scandinavian navies and mercantile marines.

By the Union of Calmar the three Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norwars. It is well known that the Nor- in the President, just as it is now vested | Cinderella tee cream allopers of various colors: | provided.

to the compulsory annexation of their country to Sweden, an annexation ordered by a congress of great Powers to compensate Sweden for Russia's absorption of Finland. Not that Sweden, indeed, attempts to interfere with the application of the home rule for the Norwegians have a Legislature and Ministers of their own, only the Department of Diplomatic and Consular Intercourse being controlled by an appointee of the common sovereign.

Unquestionably, the political and inter-The Santo Domingo convention has possessed absolute independence, ex- ism intrenched had the sense that the according to the requirements of the Powers should be defined and regulated the French nobility was too stupid to We bespeak for this proposed inter- reunited Scandinavia might prove too "finally to avoid overwhelming ruin." national compact the fullest and fairest | weak to resist Russian encroachment | Unless you "give the people justice, It is particularly desirable that the passionate desire to escape the fate country, except in the South, there will treaty should be judged solely on its of Finland, a permanent coalition with be an advocacy of the Governmental merits, as an important and significant the German Empire would obviously ownership of railroads." under the Monroe Doctrine, and without of assuring the integrity of the federal the supposed Democrat, agreeing with the least prejudice engendered by the territory and the control of the Baltic. the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE, Federalknowledge or belief that there was a The object lesson of Russian perfidy ist and editor of the Fede alist, that prior attempt on the part of the Executive to accomplish the same thing un- recently afforded would exert upon their alternative to Government ownership. fellow Scandinavians an almost irresist-Discussion of previous aspects of the ble pressure in favor of a combination ment ownership? Mr. WILLIAMS gives ness is good. The boot and shoe trade

affect the question of the wisdom of What the German Empire would have ratifying the newly negotiated instru- to gain by such a compact is patent. ment. The treaty is before the Senate | Thenceforth commanding the Skager ak precisely as if there had been no Dilling- and Cattegat as effectually as he now commands the Kiel Canal, the Emperor Mr. ROOSEVELT has obeyed the funda- WILLIAM would be able to seal up at mental law at last, and Secretary HAY any hour three-fourths of Russia's naval at last must experience sensations of force within that country's Baltic sea-How considerable, moreover, would be the accessions to his own race Divorce Day in a New York Court. strength upon the ocean will be manifest if we recall the latest statistics regarding the naval and maritime resources of the three Scandinavian States. In December, 1903, Sweden had 9, Denmark 7 and Norway 4 battleships, and the same countries had respectively 6, 2, and 4 coast defence ships. Sweden had armored and 3 protected cruisers, while of the last named class of cruisers Denmark had 7 and Norway 2. The Scandinavian countries had together 33 seagoing gunboats, 6 torpedo boat destroyers and 92 torpedo boats. Their three navies were between them manned by more than 600 officers and upward of 9,000 enlisted men. Their war vessels carried about 300 heavy guns and upward of 1,100 secondary and machine guns. These figures include only ship; actually built, and are capable of prothe twenty years from 1867 to 1886 showed gressive expansion. When we turn from fighting vessels to the mercantile marines, from which trained seamen must be recruited, we find that in 1903 the tonnage of Norway's merchant navy was of States rights. 1,653,740, or more than that of France; while the tonnage of Sweden's was 721.-116, and that of Denmark's 581,247. As erners who are accustomed to regard the tonnage of the German mercantile themselves as "Democrats" and Mr. gration to other States for the especial gration that the same date was only 3,283,- WILLIAMS as a "Democratic" leader. purpose of getting divorced under so- 247, it is plain that this would be almost

future of Scandinavia.

Advice and Consent Our learned friend of the Albany Jour-

the second article of the Constitution do not mean that every treaty must be submitted to the Senate for ratification, but merely that the Senate, by a does. Any one can do that. Where is was an important despatch which we resolution passed in advance by a twothirds vote, shall authorize the President may constitutionally proceed to negoall that is needed to enable him to exercise the power independently of the Senate's consideration and approval in each in-

stance. The Albany Journal says: "There is nothing in the language of the quoted effect is a resolution giving the Senate's consent of the world's trade for more than twenty years." to the exercise of the Executive's treaty making power in a particular case or in case of the development of certain conditions which may arise at alliance between reunited Scandinavia any time. There is nothing to make imperative and the German Empire. Of the two the interpretation that after the power has been parties to such a compact the former exercised and a treaty made the treaty itself must would gain absolute security against be submitted to the Senate, there to be subjected to change or possibly even to be rejected."

We invite the attention of our erudite upon the ocean through the cooperation and ingenious friend to a further field for the application of its interesting their hands." So that was what became theory of the meaning of "advice and of the rejected shoes when the present

consent." The same clause confers on the Presiway and Sweden (which then included dent the power to nominate, and, "by has injured the reputation and prospects Finland), were politically joined together and with the consent of the Senate," of American exporters "more than can under the Danish sovereign. The ruler to appoint ambassadors, judges of the be calculated." It does not seem improbof consolidated Scandinavia soon ousted | Supreme Court and all other officers of | able. Who would want to be shod by a the Hanseatic League from the mastery | the United States whose appointments | nation that endured such monstrosities as of the Baltic, and for considerably more | are not otherwise provided for. Does | some of the shoes of ten years ago? than a century was recognized as one | not this clearly show that the intention | of the mightiest of European monarchs. of the Constitution was to enable the There has been a great banquet in Chi-Even after the Union of Calmar was | Senate, by a general resolution of advice | cago. A pleasant feast: broken up by GUSTAVUS VASA, so far and consent, to tree itself of the whole as most of Sweden was concerned tedious business of the confirmation of clara chawter oyster patty and hot potato salad, Scandia, as the southern section of the Executive appointments and the un- macareal and cheese, sandwiches and all of the peninsula was called, remained Danish | pleasant and sometimes embarrassing | for another century-Norway adhered duty of rejecting the same? By this was keyed up to the highest pitch. An extremely to Denmark, and remained a part of simple and easy interpretation the whole novel feature of the dinner and one which came as that kingdom until after the Napoleonic | bower of appointment might be ledged | a pleasant surprise were the highly appropriate | and a further installment of the Washington gossip

inferior officers.

Thus relieved of both the necessity of be the supreme law of the republic, what ager admitted that his trade had inprinciple in Norway's internal affairs, a free hand the American Executive creased 100 per cent, since the owner would have!

Jim Crow and States Rights. In his speech on the railroad rate bill the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, So far as sympathy goes, however, the leader of the titular Democrats of the Norwegians if they could choose be- House of Representatives, described himtween continued annexation to Sweden | self as "a conservative." "I am no or reunion with Denmark would seize radical," he said, "either by heredity

or environment." He proceeded to show his freedom national ideal of the Scandinavian coun- from "radical blood" by declaring that tries would be attained if each of them | "it would be a good thing if industrialcept so far as their relations to foreign old English nobility always has had, and by an intimate offensive and defensive d.splay," the sense to concede "full alliance. Inasmuch, however, as even justice or even partial justice" in order and guarantee the fulfilment of its the day may come when all over the

Why will the South oppose Govern-

the reasons: " The Southern Democracy will never indorse it because they have the old-fashioned idea yet that this Government should not become too strongly centralized. They have the idea yet that a State and in addition to that they have another reason against it which is of a practical character. They operated railroads, it would not and could not in

Mr. WILLIAMS doesn't press the theoretical reason. Enthusiastic followers of ROOSEVELT-BRYAN, the Southern Democrats will need more than the faint dying tradition of the old Democratic Constitutional doctrine to inspire them to resist Federal monopolization of the railroad business.

The philosophy of States rights, the jealous assertion of "str.ct construction," the teaching that the least government consistent with the great purposes of government is best-all these are locked in limbo. They are dead as the Kentucky resolutions, the Virginia resolutions. JOHN RANDOLPH'S "old Republican;" or the dodo. Practical argument for a pract cal age. Government railroads couldn't be expected to run Jim Crow cars.

By inevitable consequence, the Southern Democracy will "indorse" Government ownership of railroads if the Government will run Jim Crow cars.

Thus Jim Crow cars are the last stand

The candor of this confession must surprise and perplex a good many South-

Foot Notes.

times more to gain from a permanent | Cockbell of Missouri from the United | coalition with reunited Scandinavia than States Senate. Senator COCKRELL is the only Senator, according to the foot-These are the reasons for attaching gear census of the Shoe Retailer, who importance to the report concerning the wears old fashioned cowhide boots. He has never changed the style of his boot; since he entered the Senate, and all these thatv years his breeches have been just short enough to advertise the fact. An old friend of the shoemakers is the cowhide boot.

What is doing in the boot and shoe business? A hero of the trade scarcely 35 years old, once a bootblack in Chicago, is now a manager of one of the big stores there. His salary is the highest paid to any shoe salesman in Chicago. His pay is \$15,000 a year, and his commissions are \$10,000. This plutocrat of foot fitters is known as "JAKE," and his is a "not uninstructive lesson for aspiring shoe clerks." What the aspiring shoe clerks and all other aspiring young men want is not instruction in his methods. All that he did was to work hard, early and late, day in and day out, as he still the man to teach aspirers how to get the \$25,000 a year without work? He is the

instructor to sit under. Here comes an Englishman to talk of the business in his country. Great Britain is losing, and will continue to lose,

" Because the British workman is unprogressive. unskilful and indolent, and because labor is much more expensive in Creat Britain than in any other clause which would prevent it from being inter- than in the United States. That fallacy has depreted to mean that all that is necessary to give it | prived American manufacturers of a large share

> This pessimistic visitor declares that Germany is the only rival America has to fear in the competition for foreign trade. But American foot coverings got a bad reputation in Europe four or five years ago because "unscrupulous manufacturers sent over there immense quantities of toothpick, pointed toe footwear which the change in fashion had left on more graceful and more sensible shapes became popular. Such "clever business"

On what food do the shoe clerks feed?

" From grapefruit cocktail on down through rest, till the feast was punctuated with the novel little surprise of French glace fruit, the enjoyment

wegians have never been reconciled by law in him alone in the case of certain white, pink, stange, checolate; in fact, nearly every

A menu comprehensive enough to asking confirmation for his appointments | satisfy many divergent tastes. It is to important office and the inconvenience recorded that the recent political suc- for the purpose of instituting a comparison of Senatorial supervision in the making | cess of a shoe manufacturer has proved | of international contracts which are to very profitable to him. One store mancame so prominently before the public. The campaign fund has already begun to come back to him who cast it upon the political waters. Here is a trade joke, not unlike some that have gained currency:

> " The other day a woman entered and asked for a pink and bronze baby's shoes.' The salesman answered: 'We have white and black bables' shoes

Not recommended as a model for "aspiring shoe clerks." JAKE, Chicago's national loan. \$25,000 wonder, would have saved his wit to use at the shoe sellers' feast. The dealers do not like to give away shoe laces free, but in Kansas City the custom continues. One dealer has a scheme to induce the customer to buy:

" When it seems necessary to give away a pair of hands-so to speak-into the drawer where all something better. And as he holds them both he explains that the laces which he don't intend to give departure from previous American policy be indicated as the one certain means It is instructive to see Mr. Williams, away are really much better and at a nickel a pair treaty. Other laws give us a kind of first should by all means be preferred to the other kind. In nine cases out of ten he gets the customer's

More oxfords will be made in Lynn this year than ever before in the history of the industry. The outlook for busiis prosperous and happy.

Senator PLATT of this State, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing. has introduced a concurrent resolution pro should be something more than a mere county. viding for a special committee of members of both houses of Congress to investigate the Government's printing business and know that if the Federal Government owned and try to cut down its bills. Even the Congressional Record would be looked into. expectancy operate separate coaches for the two Whether either party would consent to conomy in the printing of documents may be doubted, but if the committee did no more than report the facts about the abuse of the Record its labors would not be in vain.

> Modern novels and drams do not mention bables. Prof. GUTHRIE of the University of Chicago. They may be inferred and are implied.

St. John's, Newfoundland, is the source of the following news despatch: "Much disappointment is felt here over the ejection of the Bond-Hay treaty. Newfoundland

probably will now enforce the balt act against American vessels as well as against those of France." American fishermen have of late enjoyed the privilege of buying but not of catching bait on the coast of the island. Fish bait is a Newfoundland monopoly. The French sharman offended and were cut off from bait privileges, either catching or buying. The French fisheries were practically ruined. Will the Gloucester people repeat the experiences which followed the years 1866 and 1886? Does the United States desire a renewal of such danger of serious international complications as followed the abrogation of treaties in those years?

It might be much wiser for us to heed the | 1809...... Newfoundlanders' very reasonable proposition of "free bait for free fish."

The Signal Officer in charge of military communications in remotest Alaska reports as follows an incident not without interest: " Nome-St. Michaels wireless stations complete erst alx months without a single stoppage for a y handling about 5,000 words without complain

From Nassau street to the Aurora Borealis, and beating the clock at that, is significan of progress.

The Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD of Texarkana and the First Texas district was born in Wheatville, is good as wheat, and is bringing his sheaves with him. The other day he feered Government seeds in a speech packed with the rich classical learning garnered "in the common schools of Daingerfield, Pittsburg, Cumby, Austin and inden," the University of Texas, the Yale law school, and the literary department of the Woodman Journal. Tuesday he poured simself over the Naval Appropriation bill: " Of what, sir, are the American people in the greatest need-of court houses or battleships?"

To what purpose is all this waste of money hilation confront us? Are invaders clamoring at

our gates?"_ Mr. SHEPPARD doesn't say what the Government ought to do when, if ever, invaders clamor at the gates. Order a ready made navy by telephone, we presume.

To what better and more beautiful uses this money might be put which it is proposed to squander on the navy:

"The sum appropriated by the bill is more than sufficient to erect a \$50,000 building in every town and city in the Union of 2,500 inhabitants and over. Comparatively little more -Afth of this sum would be sufficient to erect a \$50,000 building in every city in the country of table to table to the country of table table table. permit this military waste and swagger to continue, not all the traditional presige of the civil war, not all the glamour of a majority of two millions, not all the ability and the devotion with which you have ornamented the public service, can saleid you from the people's wrath."

In short, Columbia needs no bulwarks, country. I presume the impression still exists here in America that labor is poorer paid in England architecture is the cheap defence of the for navies!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some time ago New Yorker who has a country place Island and who enjoys sporting events of an description lent one of his barns to some of the town people for the purpose of holding a cocking main. The promoter of the fight assured him it was to be strictly private as there were to be only fifteen witnesses.

When the owner of the barn arrived about midnight with two or three friends he found from seventy-five to a hundred sports gathered around the pit. He glanced around the gathering and was leard to remark to his friends that he had been informed that there were to be fifteen present and he guessed that they were all there. MASPETH, Feb. 15.

Reform in Letter Addresses.

letters by writing the city, or town, and State first, then street address or county, and last the name of the person to whom addressed? This would be more convenient for those who distribute the mail and the sender of the latter would be more likely to direct it correctly. YONKERS, Feb. 15.

Spring fashions in the Delineator for March naturally take the first place. An unusual and interesting article is "The Use and Abuse of Armorial Bearings," by Mr. W. A. Crozier. Mrs. N. H. Moore selection of miniatures from the Marié collecti The short stories are three in number, besides two for children. Mr. Kobbé's love tale is about Schumann, the famous hymn described is "Just As I Am"

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The Bureau of Statistics has just issued a statement of our sales to Cuba during 1904, evidently of the trade of that year, under the reciprocity treaty, with the sales of the preceding year. The showing apparently makes a good case for reciprocity. An increase is shown of 38.9 per cent. The sales of 1903 were \$23,504,417, and those of 1904 were \$32,644,345.

While a fair percentage of this increase is properly attributable to the operation of the treaty, some consideration must be given to other factors. The most important of these is the increase in Cuba's purchasing power as a result of her increased agricultural prosperity, and the distribution of \$25,000,000 or so among her people through the payment of the soldier's claims, for which provision was made by the Cuban

About \$1,000,000 of the increase appears in the item of flour. We have long supplied Cuba with her flour, usually directly, though sometimes by the way of Spain, and would still do so, reciprocity or no reciprocity. The increase of \$1,200,000 in the item of cattle belongs properly to reciprocity. In the adjustment of Cuba's tariff schedules we secured a 40 per cent. advantage over all competitors on this item. Such articles laces except the silk ones are kept. In one hand he as lard, lumber, coal, corn, mineral oil, holds the laces to be given away and in the other | naval stores, typewriters, sewing machines and a considerable additional list have no meaning in connection with the reciprocity mortgage on that trade. A part, at least, of the increase in sales of boots and shoes, furniture, paper, leather and a few other items may rightly be credited to the treaty. The effect of reciprocity is most clearly shown in the item of cotton doth and manufactures of cotton, in which the increase is from \$507.985 in 1903 to \$1,011.884 in 1901. Yet even that is probably less than 15 per cent.

of Cuba's imports of such goods. Reciprocity has unquestionably had some effect on our sales to Cuba. But it is still too early for any final judgment of the success or the failure of the plan. Two strong factors appear. One is in the fact that ong established trade connections with Europe are not easily sundered. The other is in the more serious fact that American merchants labor under the mistaken impression that reciprocity relieves them of any necessity for active personal canvass of the Cuban market. The foreign merchant sells his wares on open account or long time credit. The American wants prompt cash. The foreign merchant pushes for trade. The American thinks that reciprocity should bring him orders without solicitation. We shall not know what force there actually is in reciprocity treaties until both of these mistakes are fairly corrected. Trade is an ejusive bird. is in the more serious fact that Ameri-

The boot and shoe trade regrets the New York Evening Sun's election news received of American trade energy would make a

In his admirable review of the "Religious Situation," in your issue of Feb. 12, he makes one state-ment with which I cannot agree. He says: "Renan and Matthew Arnold seem in effect to wish that the elergy should continue to preach a religion suited to the multitude, while they, the sons of light, sit short in High to the they, the sons of light, sit short in High to the they, are the sons of light, sit short in High to the they of the multitude, while they of the minimal to the minima can recall no passage justifying such an inference, s well nigh inconceivable. Arnold's "Literature and Dogma" was surely not addressed to the eso-teric few who bask in highest light. Did not that work take its inception from his corception of the ds of the middle and working classes, who through he preaching of old creeds and old dogmas had be come estranged not only from Christianity but from religion and morality as well? If the "Introduction" to that book means anything, Mr Goldwin Smith would seem to compromise.

Ing to Arnold a policy of compromise.

G. W. L. Goldwin Smith would seem to be in error in ascrib-

Gallant Chicago Alderman's Misfortune. From the Chicago Inter Ocean. Politeness yesterday caused Alderman Patrick

freeze his ears.

As he was leaving his home after a noonday meal he spied a neighbor. a very pretty young matron stretching a cloth's line preparatory to hanging out her weekly washing. The Alderman's instincts arose to the occa.

Leaning over the fence he halled her. "It is too cold for you to do that," he cried. "You will freez: your nose." The young woman replied that it must be done. that it must be done.

This staggered the Alderman, who had not thought of that. But only for a moment. "If it must be done," he cried, "let me do it." Without a mo-

done, he cited his done with a find ment's hesitation. "All right," she answered, and running into the house, left the polite Alderman to his task. Before he had finished both of his Aldermanic cars were frozen.

Wholesale Pearl Fishing. From the London Globe.

A great pearl fishery will take place at Marich-chikkaddi, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about Feb. 20, 1905. The banks to be fished are the Southest Cheval Paar, which is estimated to co west thevel page 1 and 1 Reform in Letter Addresses.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Would it not be well to change the usual order in addressing 200 boats for 13 days; the South Cheval Page, estimated to contain 40.220,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for 20 days, each boat being fully manned with divers.

Wisconsin Man's Note of Warning From the Montgomery Times.

This is to notify any and all persons whatsoever that I am through with my wife for good, and will pay no bills that she runs, and will never want her to darken my door again. Take notice all men that I will not be responsible, as she has left me and also I wish to warn all men against her, because she would give any man a whole lot of trouble.

OLAF CEYSTALL.

Amusement Merger.

Knicker - Jones has a grand idea for a new game. Bocker-What is it? Knicker-Play baseball on the los in an auto.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL. Statement as to Tobacco by a Manila

American. At the hearing last week before the Ways and Means Committee on the Philippine tariff bill, A. Determan of the firm of Baer Senior & Co.'s Successors, owners of "La Yebana" tobacco factory in Manila, gave some interesting evidence. A few extracts

"The United States Supreme Court having decided that the Constitution follows the flag. the Philippines are consequently American territory. Why, therefore, the discrimination against the islands in favor of Hawali,

Porto Rico, Guam, &c.?" "Owing to the change of sovereignty, Philippine goods should find their natural market in the new mother country."
"The reduction to 75 per cent. of the Dinglev tariff on Philippine products has proved

absolutely worthless, for no result has come from it in the shape of an increased trade in Philippine goods with the United States. Still, it was an indication that Congress recognized the Philippine claim for tariff reduc-

"The passage of the Frye shipping bill restricting from July 1, 1906, all trade between the United States and the Philippines to American vessels does not appear correct without removing at least the tariff wall in the United States on Philippine goods. To avoid putting money into Spain's po. ket, the Philippine duty on United States goods

cannot be removed till 1908."
"The heavy internal revenue (Philippine) on tobacco was established by the Philippine Civil Commission with the distinct understinding that, in the same way as practised with Porto Rico, the American market would

be open to our tobacco industry. We are firmly convinced that the justice of our cause is recognized by the American people and that Congress would have legis-I tell accordingly had it not been for the strong opposition of the tobacco and sugar interests in the United States." "All Philippine products, except sugar and

tobacco, and a few minor ones, are now admitted free into the United States." "The entire production of tobacco in the Philippines does not exceed 50,000,000 to 60,-000,000 pounds, of which, in the case of a good crop, not more than 10,000,000 to 15,-000,000 pounds can be worked into cigars." "In 1901 fiscal year the United States paid Cuba about \$9,700,000 gold for tobacco, and also paid for Supportra leaf about \$5,000,000 gold. In the same year the entire manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco exports of the Philippines amounted to about \$2,200,000 gold, of which the United States

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My answe to the question in this day's SUN. "Are Englishmen the test citizens?" is "No, they are not," and I'll tell you why. On the contrary the Irishman in every position is immeasurably the Englishman's

every way.

In the first place, very few Englishmen become mith will give his data for such a statement, for as a student of Arnoid's writings, confess that I as a student of Arnoid's writings, confess that I are recall no passage justifying such an inference.

How many men of English birth ever fought for the If Matthew Arnold stood for anything it was this country? Was there ever an English-Americal for intellectual honesty; and that he should advote or even singlest still ithication, as above stated, arnold a country was at war to defend the or even singlest still ithication. Arnold a country was at war to defend the country. its honor and integrity and protect its giorious

flag from insult?

Mr. Rowe claims descent from the Mayflower. like most newcomers, and like the frigid and in hospitable Purlians he casts an envenomed javelin against the inolfensive Irish, although like most of his kind he probably draws his subsistence from

their labor and industry.

The irish have done more to build up this country that all the descendants of the Pligrims of Plym outh Rock, They had to fight from the start against the prejudice of the people influenced by English and American subsidized writers, and today in New England they can buy and sell the Mayflower adventurers.

Politeness yesterday caused Alderman Patrick Englishmen in America, with few exceptions, express contempt for the "blooming country" and care only to make money here and go 'ome to spend DONAIUS O'BRIEN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13. Mr. Roosevelt's Influence in Russia.

From a Paris letter to the Independent. If I have been well informed by my St. Petersburg correspondents. Father Gapon has taken as his guide in more ways than one the bold and healthy teachings of President Roosevelt, "the strenuous life" being one of the things he is continually preaching to the apathetic Russian peasant and workman ho suffer themselves to be "driven about like sheep by the whips of the brutal Cossacks," as he wro on one occasion in a private letter to an old friend Roosevelt's two books-"The St Life" and "American ideals"—which have appeared here in French during the last year or so, have

found their way into Russia, with warm welcome,

It is desirable to exclude light and sound, but, while we have eyelids, no apparatus for closing the ears is known save, I believe, in certain animals which inhal it the sea, and whose cars are of small auditory importance. In these days, when barrel organs assail us with the "Ave Maria," playing Bach's accompaniment in G and Gound's air in something more than G. and when the motor car makes night hidrous, one sighs for earlies

The True Origin and Application of a Saying. From the Landon Spectator, Brougham, in "Statesmen of the Time of George Ill., speaking of Tauriew, says: "His aspect was more selenn and imposing than any other person's in public life, so much so that Mr. Fox used to say it proved blin dishonest, slace no man could be so wise as he looked."

The Cherry Tree Incident. Washington explained why he chopped down

the cherry tree. "I wanted to take Roosevelt's advice and carry a big stick." he lisped.

Herein we may see the effect of strenuous advice to the young.

"PEACEFUL PENETRATION."

Polley of the French in Morocco and the English in Afghanistan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

London Times related the other day how, when the Sultan of Morocco tearned that a French political mission was to be sent to his capital to discuss questions with him affecting the independence of his country, he is mediately sent letters all over Morocco su moning two of the most prominent notables from each of the coast towns and a large number of inland villages to meet at Fez to discuss the situation. This action of the Moorish ruler coincides curiously with that of the Amir of Afghanistan, at the other end of the Mussulman world, when the British Indian Government notified him of its inten-tion to send a mission to discuss his relations with India and neighboring coun ries ile forthwith summoned to Kabul two delegates from each of the tribal districts, to be present during the conferences with the envoy.

France in Morocco and Great Britain in Afghanistan are seeking to accomplish the ends by what is called "pacific penetration"
-obtaining control of their finances and fiscal arrangements, and inducing them to intrus-their defence against foreign aggression to the penetrating Power. As yet there seems to be no disposition on the part of either the Afghan or the Moorish ruler to accept the sil uation. They have seen Egypt pass und British rule and Turkey under foreign finar ciai control, and they have unexpectedly

British rule and Turkey under foreign financial control, and they have unexpectedly sought support by calling together representatives of their people.

It is said that the result of the action of the Sultan of Morocco will be to delay the negotiations with the Franch representatives at Fez, with the probable eventual rejection of all his demands. In the case of Afghanistan negotiations have been prolonged, and evidently are not progressing smoothly. The British, however, have the advantage that they have, as some Indian papers are saying, a hostage in their hands at Calcutta in the person of the Amir's eldest son: while in the event of the rejection of their demands on Morocco, the French must proceed to direct hostilities.

The situation in Morocco is described by a writer in a French weekly review, L'Pistones, as being watched closely by the whole Mussulman element in North Africa, overwhom the Chief of the Senoussi, the Sheikhel-Mahdi, has almost obtained supreme control. This writer expresses the oninion that unless great circumspection is used, a conflict may arise in which the Mussulman world will unite in a great pan-Islamic league for mutual defence. It is even hinted that at least one, if not more, of the great European Powers might find its advantage in affording friendly support to such a combination, the more because, although the political influence of the Sheikh-el-Mahdi only covers African territory equal in extent to about two-thirds of Europe, his religious authority is felt even at Constantinople and in Asia and is being sought to bring about some kind of arrangement of the tribel difficulties in Arabia that are causing trouble for the Sultan Abdul Hamit II, in that covinty.

If, concurrently with the evident revival in China and India as a consequence of the Japanese viotories over Russia, a political awakening is to take place in the Mussulman world, the whole interests of Europe will be vitally affected.

New York, Feb. 15.

chase a costly set of silver dishes, and meanwhile a well dressed man tingered at the
doorway as though waiting for her.

The woman, her purchase concluded,
counted a number of bank notes and advanced
to the crahler's desk, holding them in her
hand. Then, of a sudden, the man rushed
upon her.

"You wretch!" he exclaimed: "dirn't I
tell you that you shoulfn't have those dishes?"
And he slapped her upon the cheek, tore
the bank notes from her hand, and stalked
indignantly out of the shop.

The woman fainted. It was ten minutes
before she was brought to, and mean while
those in the shop, believing that a family
quarrel was in progress, did nothing. On
her recovery the manager of the place said
regretfully:

"We are sorry, madam, for this occurrence. Your husband."

"My husband! That was not my husband,"
the woman cried. "He is a thief!"

She had never seen the man before.

Boer Tobacco.

From South Africa After Transvall tobacco, but a long way after, comes Boer. The name is in reality nowadays a misnomer, for this tobacco is grown largely in Natal and Cape Colony. It is also cultivated in the Orange River Colony, is sold by the roll, and can be obtained for about 8d. a pound if a whole roll

is purchased. It is also sold by the sack. White men buy these sacks, but they do not smoke the contents themselves: they use it to reward the Raffir servants for working overtime, or doing any other meritorious action. The taste for Trans-vaal tobacco is an acquired one: it also takes a certain time before a man gets used to the scent-white man who has come from a distance has far lived long enough to acquire a liking for ell the taste or the smell, but it has its uses in the case of the natives, and it is also useful if you have as undestrable visitor whom you are anxious to se

rid of. Offer him a pipe of Boer tobacco, and be will never enter your house again.

The traders purchase this weed largely: the also use it up on the natives in the shape of presents as every Kaffir who makes a purchase in a country store always asks for a free gift, and the competi-

tion to secure the native trade is so acute that the Pension for Former Kansas Senator.

From the Kansas City Journal The granting of a pension of \$30 per month by the House to-day to Edmund G. Ross directs attention to the condition of a man who was oncentral figures in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the "hited States. As has been reduced to penury and want, and for a number of the control of the ber of years has been elding out a precarious ox istence as a printer, setting type on country papers in New Mexico. His home has been at Albuque 1016 for some years. Delegate Rodey of New Mos introduced the bill for his relief and it passed House this afternoon.

Ross was United States Senator from Kans the time the impeacament proceedings in son case were in progress and was depen to vote for the Imprachment. When the for the vote, however, he declined to vote to Imprachment and thereby lost caste with plo of Kansas. He was at the time editor of at Lawrence, where he returned after less Senate. The circulation of his paper such an extent that he was unable to keep if \$01.4 and he removed to Albuquerque.

Guest of Her Husband.

Mrs. G. A. Northrott of Huntington, we president of the Senate, is in the city in a her husband at the Manawaa.